was accepted by Raymundo Melliza of Iloilo, who in the early days of American occupation had been a member of the Supreme Court. They ran on the ticket of the National Socialist Party which endorsed a long and variegated platform of reform.

Not to be outdone, Bishop Gregorio Aglipay, without much fuss, offered himself to the people for President of the Commonwealth. Behind him stood the Republican Party composed mainly of adherents of the Filipino Independent Church, of which the aged prelate was the head. At the eleventh hour Norberto Nabong, an obscure citizen of Manila, was selected to team with the bishop as a candidate for Vice President.

Stability and liberal idealism were the keynotes of the Quezon-Osmena campaign. Their speeches of acceptance were acclaimed on all sides as outlining an attitude toward government and a program of administration which invited respect. Their campaign was front-porch conducted, without excursions into the provinces, and without indulging in personalities. The radio was largely used to reach the remote regions.

General Aguinaldo and Bishop Aglipay were naturally forced to adopt different tactics from those of their opponents. They could and did take the offensive. Separately, of course, they toured as much of the country as they could cover, making numerous campaign speeches and meeting the people. The burden of their song was a shorter transition period before' independence, the righting of

the alleged wrongs of the masses, and a critical lashing of existing leadership.

In the three-cornered political fight, the advantage was all with the Quezon-Osmena coalition. Experienced and skilful politicians, behind them stood well-organized political parties and practically the whole force of the Government.

Against them stood two venerable historical figures of the